

ENTRE NOS

ENTRE NOSOTROS

AMONG US

Newsletter of the Committee on International Relations

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES
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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUBS

The NEA Committee on International Relations is making a list of high-school clubs interested in international relations. Special attention will be given to Latin American clubs but the Committee also hopes to list groups interested in Canada, in the United Nations, and in worldwide problems. The Committee also would like to hear from similar groups in teachers colleges. Send information direct to Miss Annie Woodward, 78 Highland Avenue, Somerville, Massachusetts, or to the NEA Research Division, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

NEA ADVISORY COMMITTEE AT WORK

The advisory members of the NEA Committee on International Relations constitute a major part of the Committee's influence. Recent reports indicate the possibility of local action. V. M. Hardin, junior high-school principal, Springfield, Missouri, is organizing a citywide group to discuss world problems. E. W. Jacobsen, University of Pittsburgh, is bringing together groups of students and teachers to hear important foreign visitors. Clay F. Gaumer, Alvin, Illinois, continues to prepare articles on international relations topics for professional journals. Georgina Lommen, Moorhead Teachers College, Moorhead, Minnesota, is organizing discussion groups for the state PTA. R. E. Swindler, of the University of Virginia, is cooperating with teachers in developing instructional aids for their classes and writing professional articles interpreting the role of the social studies in these times. The Committee welcomes suggestions and descriptions of other field activities.

¿QUE PASA?

Probably it does not occur to teachers and students that work in the Latin American field is going on in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. There are, however, several projects with which many educators should be familiar.

In the office of Julian Steward in the Bureau of American Ethnology a project is under way which will result in three to five volumes of information about South American Indians. This handbook, which will be printed as a publication of the Bureau of American Ethnology, is actually a project done under a grant of the Division of Cultural Relations of the State Department. Now in its third year of preparation, the work was outlined as a five-year project. The handbook will not be entirely in print for over a year.

There is at present writing no accumulation of all general facts known about the Indians of South America. The purpose of this project is to supply such a service as a starting point for further research. What is known about the Indians of South America, the Antilles, and Central America is now scattered thru many research reports and written in several languages.

The emphasis of Dr. Steward's work is upon the pre-Columbian cultures at the time of the discovery of America by Europeans. The aboriginal Indian is the point of stress. No attempt will be made to give information on the Indian of today who has assimilated present civilization.

There are approximately ninety contributors to this project, more than half of whom are South

(Continued on page 2)

American anthropologists. Possibly the handbook will be published in Portuguese and Spanish as well as in English.

Until this work is printed teachers and students who need information about South American Indians can find scattered articles in publications of the Bureau of American Ethnology, all of which can be found in public libraries.

In connection with the handbook a wall map is being prepared which will locate Indian tribes of South America, Central America, and the Antilles. The map may be published this spring and will be available separate from the handbook.

Anthropological research in Latin America has been carried on for several years by the Bureau of American Ethnology. Matthew W. Stirling, Chief of the Bureau, has worked in Mexico. Reports of this research can be found in various issues of the *National Geographic Magazine*.

Another project being promoted within the walls of the Smithsonian Institution is the organization, under the direction of Ralph Beals, of an Inter-American Society of Anthropology and Geography.

In the last twenty-five years anthropological interest in Latin American areas has developed enormously in the United States. Some two hundred scientists are in this field. Moreover, there is an increase of interest on the part of South Americans in what is being done in research in the United States. Up to now no medium of contact and communication has existed even between Latin Americans in various nations. The only ties have been with Europe - chiefly with France. The important function of the new Inter-American Society of Anthropology and Geography is to provide a means of drawing these groups together.

Latin America offers the best source of human geographical research now existing. Only nineteen men in the United States have done noteworthy field work there. Riding on the crest of this tremendous wave of new research on Latin American problems, the Inter-American Society of Anthropology and Geography will serve as a medium of contact for scientists.

It will produce a quarterly publication which, altho it will be a professional journal, will deal primarily with materials of wide interest. The first issue will appear early in 1943 - probably in March. Ralph Beals is the temporary editor.

This publication will be available only thru membership in the Society. There are at this writing approximately two hundred and fifty members. The organization became effective January 1, 1943. Annual dues are \$3, payable to the Inter-American Society of Anthropology and Geography, in care of Ralph Beals, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIPS SUSPENDED

The Department of State has announced that notes have been addressed by the Department to the diplomatic missions of the other American republics in Washington, informing them that the increasingly exigent demands of the war upon the manpower supply in the United States make it necessary for this government to suspend, for the duration of the war, the award of official scholarships, fellowships, and travel or maintenance grants to students from the United States.

The Secretary of State has also emphasized that, in adopting this policy, the government of the United States has no intention or thought of suspending or discontinuing the award of fellowships and travel and maintenance grants to citizens of the other American republics for study in the United States.

MEXICAN TEACHERS OF ENGLISH VISIT THE UNITED STATES

Ten Mexican teachers of English are now in the United States at the invitation of the Department of State for a period of study of teaching methods in this country. The group includes: Maria Elena Alemán, Raquel Mendoza Horedia, Josefina Moreno Sanchez, Yolanda Cordero Melo, Lila Perezgasga, Luis Cardoza y Aragón, Armando Huacuja, Ubaldo Vargas Martínez, Luis Gutiérrez, Jorge Espino Vela. The group spent the week of January 17 to 23 in Washington, D. C.

On January 21 they were guests of honor at a luncheon at the Cosmos Club attended by the Ambassador of Mexico and other guests from the Pan American Union, the Department of State, the Office of Education, and the National Education Association. Richard Pattee, Assistant Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State, presided.

From Washington the group went to the University of North Carolina where they were to study for about a month. Then the teachers were to be placed in schools thruout the country to provide them with teaching experience in the United States schools for a short period of time.

Adequate time must be allowed for formulation of Pan American Day programs (April 14), and the Pan American Union already is receiving requests for material. To meet such requests the Pan American Union has prepared a number of brief reports, plays, and pageants, which will be sent to teachers and group leaders. A list of the material available for distribution this year will be sent on request addressed to the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

A CHANCE TO SERVE

In December the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State received from the General Student Society in Mexico an interesting request. The following letter (translated from the Spanish) the Society asked to be placed in the hands of some school which would be willing to co-operate. Should not the teachers and children in the United States make more attempts to exchange service and greetings with the children in Latin America?

"To the students of the 6th grade
Upper primary school,
Washington, D. C.

"Dear friends:

"In connection with Columbus Day, we have been carrying out with our teacher a historico-geographical study of the American continent. In this connection we are writing to students of the different countries which form it, in order to establish an exchange of ideas and closer communion of minds among the sons and daughters of these lands which were discovered by the Genoese Admiral.

"As the reason for our letter is a study topic, we request you to be good enough to explain to us the origin of your country's flag, the meaning of its colors and the coat of arms it shows. Likewise, we shall appreciate your giving us the music and words of your national hymn.

"Our classroom is adorned with all the flags of the countries of America, we made them of cloth, copying them from some publications, but we do not know the meaning of their colors and their coats of arms.

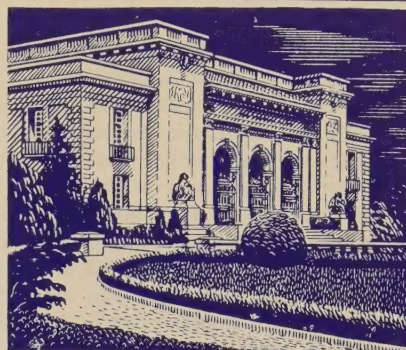
"We intend to place below each insigne the map of the country which it represents, its coat of arms, its national hymn and in broad outline the history of its independence.

"We wish that you might have the kindness to give us the photographs of your heroes who began and consummated it, as well as a brief history of those events.

"To conclude, we shall explain to you that our school is situated in a distinctly rural environment and consequently our culture is very scanty; nevertheless, we are disposed to give you any information you may desire about our country, to which end we shall devote all our enthusiasm.

"Being confident that you will grant our wishes, we thank you in advance, subscribing ourselves

"General Student Society, Federal Primary School.
Panchimalco, Morelos, Republic of Mexico."

PAN AMERICAN DAY
MESSAGE

L. S. Rowe
Director General
Pan American Union

WITH THE APPROACH of April 14th, attention is again being focused on Pan American Day, the Continental anniversary that has been established by proclamations of the Presidents of all the American republics, to commemorate the unity and solidarity of the nations of the Western Hemisphere. In the past, Pan American Day has had special appeal to schools, and under the leadership, inspiration and guidance of their teachers, students in every section of the Continent have presented pageants, plays, forums and other programs appropriate to the occasion.

Year after year, initiative, originality and talent have been evidenced by schools in arranging these programs, which this year give promise of surpassing previous ones in paying tribute not only to the heroes of the past but also to those of today under whose leadership the American republics are struggling to preserve their democratic ideals.

Pan American Day is perhaps the only occasion in the entire year when students of all the American republics are united spiritually in one vast celebration commemorating the historic contributions made by their forefathers to the unity and friendship existing between the American nations. It is well that schools thus utilize Pan American Day, for by recalling this great heritage, young America of today will be forging strong links that will unite them as the leaders of tomorrow.

INTERNATIONAL PHOTO ART EXHIBIT

Invitations have been sent to the people of all the Americas to participate in the Thirtieth Annual International Salon of Photographic Art which is to be held in the galleries of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from March 19 to April 18, 1943.

The last day upon which photographs can be received is February 20, 1943. Address all communications to Simon Zecha, Secretary, Pittsburgh Salon, 637 Chislett Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

TRAINING IN METEOROLOGY

A meteorological training program for citizens of the other American republics has been inaugurated by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, it was announced November 25, 1942, by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator. The program, which has been undertaken at the request of the other republics, provides fellowships for training in the most modern methods of meteorological observation at a school established at the university center of Medellin, Colombia. The project will be carried out in cooperation with the U. S. Weather Bureau and the Defense Supplies Corporation.

Emphasis will be given during the six-months course to the installation and care of meteorological instruments, methods of making observations at the surface and aloft, refresher courses in mathematics and physics, and intensive training in English.

At the conclusion of the training period, it is planned that a number of the outstanding students of the group will be granted fellowships for a year's study in leading universities in the United States and the U. S. Weather Bureau.

HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENT CONTEST

For the seventeenth year the Educational Committee of the League of Nations Association is announcing its annual student contest. The date set for this countrywide examination in public high schools is March 26, 1943.

Since the usual first prize of a trip to Europe or South America will obviously be impossible next summer, first, second, and third national prizes are announced of \$400, \$100, and \$50.

The examination will deal with the general problem of organizing the world for peace after the United Nations win the war. Two pamphlets compose the study material - "Toward Greater Freedom: Problems of War and Peace," just published by the Commission To Study the Organization of Peace, and "Essential Facts Underlying World Organization," published by the Association.

Several colleges will give scholarships in connection with the national contest, including Carleton College, Smith College, Radcliffe College, and Emerson College. In addition many local scholarships and cash awards are offered by local branches of the Association. A folder describing the contest in detail can be procured from the Education Committee of the League of Nations Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

Señor Rufino Famayo, well-known Mexican painter, has been in New York City since December 6 and plans to remain for several months.

ECUADORIAN POETRY TRANSLATED

Jorge Carrera Andrade, outstanding Ecuadorian poet, has been gaining an increasing number of admirers in the United States. His series of poems, "Pais Secreto," has been translated into English by Muna Lee, of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State. Miss Lee writes poetry in both Spanish and English, and has translated many works of poetry and prose from Spanish to English.

Since 1922, Carrera Andrade has published ten books of poems, the latest of which is "Registro del Mundo," published by Imprenta de la Universidad, Quito. This volume was reviewed by Miss Lee in the February issue of *Poetry, A Magazine of Verse*. The issue also contains three poems by Carrera Andrade, translated by Miss Lee.

Miss Lee's review of "Registro del Mundo" is entitled "An Ecuadorian Observes His World." It is more than a review of one volume of poems, however. Miss Lee begins by referring to the beginnings of Carrera Andrade's literary career:

"In 'latitudes' - travel sketches - Jorge Carrera Andrade declared that his inner demon 'is only to be appeased when I fill up notebook after notebook.' Benjamin Jarnes said of him, more metaphysically, that 'he leans on things rather than on the irradiations of things'; while the Spanish critic Trincado asserts simply, 'he feels the life in things.'"

Miss Lee says Carrera Andrade's work "amply justified Benjamin Carrions' judgment that 'Jorge Carrera Andrade is the greatest poetical figure in Ecuador.'"

Miss Lee continues:

"All his poetry has its own accent, its own freshness; and most of its images - it blooms profusely with images - are set down with the shrewdness and the sagacity of a peasant or a child."

Carrera Andrade is now Consul General of Ecuador in San Francisco, California. He has previously served in the consular service of his country in France and Japan. His books have been published in many countries, "El Tiempo Manual" in Spanish in Madrid and in French in Paris; "Biografia para Uso de los Pajaros" in Spanish in Paris and in French in Brussels, Belgium; "Microgramas" in Tokyo. Four volumes of his translations from French contemporary poets have been issued in Barcelona, Tokyo, and Santiago de Chile.

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Señhor Camargo Guarnieri, a well-known Brazilian composer, came to the United States in November. He is here under the auspices of the Pan American Union.

The Cuban Ministry of Information has requested scripts of "Lands of the Free" for translation and production on its station, CMZ, Havana. "Lands of the Free" heard on NBC Mondays, at 10:30 p.m., EWT, is a course in history broadcast by the NBC Inter-American University of the Air.

TEACHER-PLANNED PROGRAM

The National Broadcasting Company has invited every college teacher of subjects related to Latin American affairs to participate in the planning of a new program series.

To meet the specific needs of such college teachers and their students, NBC has inaugurated the first planned basis for participation by teachers in advance of the preparation of a program series.

The program series which the teachers have been invited to help plan is one devoted to a cross section of the outstanding literature of all the American nations, it was announced by James Rowland Angell, NBC public service counselor, and Sterling Fisher, director of the NBC Inter-American University of the Air. The literature series will go on the air early next spring as the third course offered by the NBC Inter-American University.

SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE

Casa Pan Americana, center for Latin American studies on the Pacific Coast, announces the availability of twenty scholarships for the 1943 summer session, June 28-August 7. Ten of these will be awarded to Latin Americans, and ten to North Americans. Applications may be made by writing for special blanks. Address John H. Furbay, Director, Casa Pan Americana, Mills College, Oakland, California.

Lyman Bryson, CBS Director of Education and chairman of the "People's Platform" series, is to turn over his Saturday night dinner-table forums in the next three months to discussions of the various phases of preparing for peace. (WABC-CBS, Saturdays, 7:00 to 7:30 p.m., EWT.)

Bryson is in charge of a special project of the CBS Education Department which has been studying postwar discussion topics. Believing it necessary for the American people to get to know the leaders who will be influential in planning their future, Bryson is to present, on many of his broadcasts, single-guest discussions instead of the usual group participation talks.

ENGLISH TEACHER CORRESPONDENCE

Thru the National Council of Teachers of English a Good-will Membership Program has been arranged, whereby individual teachers of English in this country can extend complimentary memberships to individual teachers of English in the countries of Central and South America, sending them a year's subscription to one of the Council's journals and inviting them to personal correspondence that will have vital significance both to the participating teachers and to all the students in their classes.

Early in December about one hundred and fifty teachers in Latin America were receiving such a professional journal and were corresponding with the North American donors of the memberships.

A few quotations from letters written by Latin American teachers show their enthusiasm for the program:

"Let me assure my heartiest support for a program planned for the improvement and unification of the teachers' work in the Americas. It comes to fill the long-need relations of teachers of both hemispheres that up to now have been almost completely isolated. Our purpose is, as yours, not only to improve the teaching of English but to achieve closer and deeper understandings among the peoples of our countries."

"As you will clearly see, we agree with you in the policy that English teachers in this hemisphere can do a great deal to develop sound cultural understandings and *do it more rapidly than many other agencies*. Therefore we shall continue our task, imperviously set in the belief that by imparting a knowledge of English we are doing our bit for cultural development and cementing a better understanding of American problems among the people of this continent."

Teachers of English who want to extend their professional experience directly to the front line of American education may make out a check for \$1.25 to the National Council of Teachers of English and mail it (with their preference for a country if they have one) to Rachel Salisbury, Milton College, Milton, Wisconsin. In return they will receive the name of an outstanding teacher of English in Latin America, to whom the *English Journal* will be sent with their compliments and to whom they are to write, inviting professional correspondence and arranging such exchange of student letters, exhibits, portfolios, etc., as their classes care to work out together.

Señor Alfonso Reyes, President of the Colegio de Mexico and distinguished writer, poet, and educator of Mexico, has been visiting the United States, making a tour of universities.

SWARTHMORE EXPERIMENT

The faculty of the junior high school of the Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, public schools, believing that the Good Neighbor policy should be more than a high-sounding cliché to be used in current events classes, initiated an experiment last year in a unit of study of Pan American relationships. The experiment embraced almost every department in the school and reached a high percentage of the students.

In English classes the names of a number of the Latin American countries and their interesting meanings when the Spanish or Portuguese is translated into English marked the beginning of the study. Then came the discovery of the many Spanish words in our language such as *hacienda*, *gaucho*, *mantilla*, *plaza*, *patio*, *bolero*, *siesta*, *fiesta*, *loco*, and *pronto* which we accept and use as good English words. A few Spanish conversation phrases were taught, and several short Spanish stories and poems were translated. A number of different novels and biographies in English but with a Latin American background were read. Discussion both oral and written of these books; the writing of stories, poems, plays, or essays with a Latin American theme; and a sizable research paper done in connection with the social studies, science, art, music, or home economics class were a part of the program.

The social studies classes contributed the necessary information in history and geography. The present rubber shortage and the knowledge that there are millions of rubber trees in Brazil were the open sesame to some important discoveries. The word *mestizo* led to a study of racial problems. Magazines, newspapers, histories, geographies, and about twenty-five contemporary popular books on Latin America were used freely.

The strange flora and fauna of the Latin American countries, the archeological discoveries concerning the Incas, Mayans, and Aztecs; the wealth in minerals; the guano deposits; the climatic conditions all became a part of the work done in science.

The art and music classes also collaborated. In art classes the students created Latin American designs, illustrated their stories, and made maps of the different countries. In music they learned the rhythm of the rumba and conga and learned to sing several songs in Spanish.

Such strange culinary concoctions as yerba mate, tortillas, guatemole, and tamales were introduced in home economics. Latin American textiles and costume design were also a part.

Every known agency was employed to enrich the classroom study. Exhibits of Latin American products, speakers in assembly who had visited Latin American countries, pertinent movies and radio programs, visits to museums, and a fiesta to which the parents were invited were all utilized.

HEMISPHERE CONFERENCES, 1942

Conferences attended by representatives of the American republics during the first year of the war have solved many hemispheric problems and have united the New World as never before.

First in size and importance following Japan's attack on the Western Hemisphere was the Rio de Janeiro Conference of American Foreign Ministers in January 1942. At this momentous convocation, the New World nations adopted a common plan of action to crush the Axis and to strengthen continental solidarity in the postwar world.

Delegates from the 21 American nations met in Washington June 30-July 10 for the Inter-American Conferences on Systems of Economic and Financial Control.

Formation of a United States Commission of Inter-American Development was announced recently by the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, who is chairman of the Inter-American Development Commission. The United States Commission will be similar to national commissions set up in the other 20 republics. Its chairman is Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. The United States Commission completes the organization of the development group which began with the formation of the parent commission in June 1940.

Four other major Pan American conferences have furthered hemisphere collaboration in important fields: the Eighth Pan American Child Congress in Washington last May, the Second Inter-American Conference on Agriculture in Mexico City last July, the Inter-American Conference on Social Security in Santiago, Chile, last September, and the Eleventh Pan American Sanitary Conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, last September.

Thru the medium of these conferences the Americas have launched a program of concerted action and planning for the defeat of the Nazi-Fascists, for the preservation on this continent of principles and practices which the Axis powers are destroying thruout Europe, and Asia, and for the establishment of a better postwar world.

In the October number of its magazine the National Geographic Society published an informative and interesting article about South America and supplemented it with an up-to-1943 map. This map shows all that the 1937 National Geographic Society map offered - national resources, political and geographic boundaries, relief features, precipitation, temperature, and transportation routes by air, rail, and sea. In addition it shows the route of the Pan American Highway and other vehicular roads; an aerial time table gives distances and flying time between strategic points.

NEWS FROM AMERICA SOUTH

FROM BRAZIL



Alonso Anibal da Fonseca

Rua Eca de Queiroz, 288, São Paulo, Brazil

Special interest: Application of psychology to piano teaching

Present position: Professor of piano

Antonio Francisco

Rua Bias Fortes, 327

Nova Lima: Minas Gerais, Brazil

Special interest: Philology

Present position: Teacher at Liceu Imaculada Conceição

Ulysses Freire

Rua Fernão Dias, 353, São Paulo, Brazil

Special interest: Program and administration of primary schools

Present position: Principal of Alfredo Bresser Primary School

Carlos Gilberto da Gama

Rua Saldanha Marinho, 420

Itapetininga, São Paulo, Brazil

Special interest: General

Present position: High-school student

Miss Yolanda Gama

Rua Marconi, 71, São Paulo, Brazil

Special interest: Psychology

Present position: Education Department of State of São Paulo

Miss Olga Teresa C. Krieger

Grupo Escolar "Feliciano Pires"

Brusque, Santa Catarina, Brazil

Special interest: General

Present position: Teacher at Grupo Escolar "Feliciano Pires"

In the April and June issues of *AMONG US*, 1942, were published names of Brazilians who were interested in exchanging correspondence with people having identical specialties and interests in the United States. So pleased with the results was the União Cultural Brasil-Estados Unidos, which sent the list, that its president has supplied other names:

Deusdedit Baptista

Prç. Cap. Souza, 1

Cach. do Itapemirim

(Espírito Santo), Brazil

Special interest: Education and literature

Present position: English teacher at Liceu

Muniz Freire

Armando de Barros

Rua Frei Gaspar, 24

Santos - São Paulo, Brazil

Special interest: General

Present position: Coffee and Cotton Exporting Company

Miss Maria José Bianchi

Rua Dr. Falcão, 151-Ap. 75

São Paulo, Brazil

Special interest: General

Present position: Instituto de Higiene

João Bussili

Rua Cesario Alvim, 716

São Paulo, Brazil

Special interest: American history and economics

Present position: Teacher at Liceu Acad.

São Paulo (High School)

Miss Dulce Sampaio Coelho

Rua Frco. Glicerio, 748

Campinas - São Paulo, Brazil

Special interest: Children's parks

Present position: Director of children's parks in Campinas

FROM CHILE



One of Latin America's outstanding novelists, María Luisa Bombal, of Chile, is now spending some months in Washington, D. C. With a background of culture, a fine education in Paris, and varied talents in art, music; literature, and drama, this

(Continued on page 8)

gifted young writer is enjoying an ever increasing popularity.

Altho her published works number only three short stories (in the book *La última niebla*) and one novelette (*La amortajada*) she received the Chilean National Literature Prize for 1942. The first editions of these books were published in Argentina, where she lived from 1933 to 1940. Second editions appeared in Chile in 1941.

She is at present writing a novel which, fortunately for us, is to be translated into English. To be offered the experience of reading in English the work of one of South America's most promising literary figures is indeed exciting.

An excellent biography of her literary life appears in the section "New Books from Latin America" by Angel Flores in the January 1943 *Inter-American*.

Privileged to talk with María Luisa Bombal the editors of *AMONG US* found her most enthusiastic about the exchange of the best that each American country has to offer. She quickly affirmed the suggestion that the best of the stories for children should be translated and exchanged. "There are," she said, "many, many good children's stories in Chile - very beautiful ones." She offered the suggestion that a request sent to the Biblioteca Nacional in Santiago, Chile, for children's stories in Spanish would receive eager cooperation.

"Moving pictures," said María Luisa Bombal, "are the most powerful influences of the United States in Latin America. They should show the best about the United States and they should be works of art rather than just an industrial enterprise."

She speaks advisedly because she wrote and directed one of the most well-liked moving pictures in Latin America - the Argentine production, *La Casa de Recuerdo*. "Movies about Latin America which are to be shown there tho made in the United States," she said, "should be the real thing with actual Latin American settings and Latin American direction. If they are artificial they make South Americans laugh."

Señor Carlos Morelli, distinguished Chilean baritone, is in Chicago filling opera contracts there. He will remain for the rest of the opera season.

ASOCIACION AMIGOS DE AMERICA is the name of a new youth organization in Chile whose purpose is the interchange of letters and culture among American young people.

FROM PERU



During his first visit in the United States in 1942 José Sabogal, Peruvian painter and Director of the National School of Fine Arts at Lima, wrote these paragraphs in which he showed his great interest in a Museum of Pre-Columbian American Art:

"The absorbing history of the plastic arts in Peru reaches back into pre-history. It is fascinating to conjecture about the puzzle of the archaic structures of Sacsayhuamán, Tiahuanacu, or Machu-Picchu, or to find an explanation of the artists of Chimú, Nasca or Parakas, creators of refined ceramic and of sonorous and delicate textiles. It is likewise difficult to find out anything concrete about the sculptors of Chavin or Puma Carján.

"If Peruvian art comes down from a very remote period, the story of Peruvian museums belongs, on the contrary, wholly to our day. They are still housed in provincial quarters, although they possess unquestionably interesting and abundant treasures of art. They were established on a basis of private collections (of those private collections yet remaining in Peru) and have been enriched with objects dug up in successive excavations, two of which have been sensational: the discovery of Machu-Picchu and of Parakas, the latter being as important as was the discovery of Tutankhamen at Cairo.

"As of this moment, Peru possesses some national collections, all consisting of objects of ancient pre-Columbian art. The Museum of Peruvian Art that is to come into being - as I am certain that it will - as a result of our efforts now, must be an ample museum summing up works of art of every epoch from archaic times to our own.

"When the Mediterranean world erupted with its plastic fate on these Indian lands whose fate was also plastic, the resultant deep aesthetic conflict was not sterile but, on the contrary, productive as to racial interchange and toward blazing the trial of a new era. The constructive work of the Spanish Empire, with

its arts of sculpture, painting and sumptuary, imposed at first, little by little acquired a new character; the American experience begins to appear in the innumerable works termed colonial that are preserved in churches, chapels, oratories, convents and ancient residences. A selection from among these thousands of objects of art could give an integral vision of the epoch of Peruvian romance with its magnificent works in crafts, woodcarving, images, and of sumptuary in general. Then would come the Nineteenth Century with its uncertainties and its luminous artists, and next our own century with expressions lacking historical perspective as yet but certainly sincere and intense.

"As a visitor in this country [the United States], and judging by what I have seen so far, I am astonished at the enormous quantity of art accumulated here by national and by individual effort. I do not enter into details because that is not my purpose in writing these lines. With my idea of the Museum of Peruvian Art as the point of departure, and seeing here such splendid work of art made by men of America prior to the Discovery, and realizing also the generosity shown by men of wealth here with regard to their country's culture, and, finally, feeling in this hour the American exaltation in its concretion of the New World, I feel moved as a man of art or man of peace to make the suggestion that a vast building be erected in the United States under whose roof pre-Columbian Indian arts may be brought together. My suggestion is also that it be built in an environment suggestive of Indian culture - Arizona, for example - or some spot where man and medium retain characteristics of the ancient Indian world.

"We would gain a magnificent integral prospective vision thru this vast Indian museum, aligning the artistic manifestations of men of Alaska with the rosary of aboriginal peoples until we reached the peaks of ancient achievement such as were the Toltecs, the Aztecs, the Mayas and the peoples of the Inca Empire. Then beside these fundamental foci, the art of the Antilles, of Colombia, and, in short, of all the vast New World that strives continually to express itself in construction and in the plastic.

"Archeological research centers of the New World would have a propitious Mecca in this Museum. Since this is a suggestion merely, I shall say no more; there will be further opportunities to express myself during my visit to this great country that vibrates today in unison with the hemisphere."

FROM PANAMA



Dr. C. Arrocha Graell, president of the National Institute of Panama, has written a summary of impressions received during a travel-grant visit to the United States. Among his interesting comments are the following:

"The United States are not a Republic as a South American republic is one: the United States are rather an assemblage of republics, each with its own well-defined, independent institutions very like those of the Hispanic American countries. The States of the Union are united by a clear sense of the need for mutual defense against an external enemy and by a national feeling which education strengthens and which the power and pride of the common fatherland give to all. They are a human group actively engaged in every kind of work, from the material product of workshop and factory to the highest speculations of science and art; they are always mindful of their welfare and of the enjoyment of pleasures that complete the measure of life's physical and spiritual forces.

"The American people in all the States are characterized by a high sense of responsibility, of respect for their laws and institutions, with the clearest possible conception of their rights and a fervent love of freedom. The distinguishing national characteristics are the sum-total of individual characters developed throughout the nation by education adequate to the medium. The American school, apparently diverse in its structure, is however the strongest formative agent for civic virtues and patriotic ideals.

"This can be seen very clearly in the attitude assumed toward the frightful problem of the war. Every individual, without patriotic spoutings, without stridencies out of tune with the seriousness and transcendence of the hour, has taken his place to fulfil his duty: that is, to win the war, in order to maintain the greatness of his country, assure his own rights, preserve his freedom and that of all men professing faith in the democratic ideal..."

PAN AMERICAN DAY, April 14 - make your plans now. Write to the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., for available materials.

In Nicaragua the English lesson program, originated several weeks ago over station YNROW under sponsorship of the local Coordination Committee, has so much popular appeal that more than 500 persons have enrolled for the course. Lessons were originally broadcast for a half-hour; the time has been extended to 40 minutes.

FROM NICARAGUA



The dedication and inauguration of the American Library of Nicaragua, at Managua, were held on the evenings of November 26, 27, 28. The opening ceremonies on Thanksgiving Day were attended by President Somoza and members of his Cabinet, by the United States Minister, and by many other important people of the community. Both the President and Mr. Stewart delivered appropriate addresses. The attendance for the three nights averaged 200, or a total of 600 persons. The National Guard orchestra took part in the programs, which were broadcast in full over the government-controlled radio stations La Voz de Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan press gave full cooperation and very complete coverage "except for the last day when the mammoth democratic parade took not only the headlines but the rest of the paper as well." During the inauguration and preceding it, the government of Nicaragua in general and the Department of Public Instruction in particular gave full and wholehearted cooperation. The entire Legation staff, the Coordinating Committee, the University, the Women's War Aid, the Cultural Institute, and many other organizations have taken great interest in the establishment and development of the Library. President Somoza has in different ways indicated his personal interest and shown utmost willingness to cooperate. The government of Nicaragua provided the building, and also provides telephone, telegram, and mail franchise. The addresses delivered on the three inaugural nights, with other relevant material, are being collected for pamphlet publication and distribution. It may be said without exaggeration that the inauguration was a nationwide event, with delegates from the Universities of León and Granada in attendance on

the second night which was dedicated to Nicaraguan universities in general, as well as representatives of learned societies and professional organizations. The University of Granada has presented to the Library a portrait of the poet, Rubén Darío, to whose memory the Library is dedicated.

FROM HONDURAS



Jorge Fidel Durón, travel-grant visitor and president of the Honduran Institute of Inter-American Culture, is investigating cultural centers in the United States with a view to increasing the effectiveness of his own organization. Dr. Durón has been responsible for the development of the Honduran Institute, which has an active and varied program. It provides scholarships for Honduran young people to study thruout the hemisphere, and now has ten students in Mexico alone. It conducts five classes in English, with some 200 students, and with Honduran teachers who have learned English in the United States. It holds conferences and prepares and gives radio talks on inter-American subjects. For example, it presented dramatically Washington at Valley Forge, Lincoln during the Battle of Gettysburg, and other stories of American heroes during crises. Dr. Durón himself wrote a radio play on the life of Francisco Morazán. The Institute is sponsoring the first exposition of Honduran books old and new which will open January 1, 1943, in Tegucigalpa. "I hope that this exposition can be moved all around Honduras, and then that we can exchange it with expositions from the other American Republics," Dr. Durón said. The Institute has collected an exhibition of reproductions of United States paintings, to be shown at the Academy of Fine Arts in Tegucigalpa.

Among the other activities of the Honduran cultural institute are the welcoming of visitors from other American republics, and the arranging of special sessions in their honor; the encouragement of promising authors of Honduras; the collection of a library of books in Spanish and English, which was named the James G. Blaine Library in honor of the statesman who was, in the 1880's "a pioneer of the Good Neighbor policy," as Dr. Durón explains.

FROM THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



The student body of the University of Santo Domingo, in Ciudad Trujillo, on November 19 organized a mass demonstration of support of the cause of the United States. On the same afternoon the Law faculty of the University went in a body to the American Legation to present for transmission to President Roosevelt a message of wartime solidarity. The demonstration was completely spontaneous. Only after it had been organized by the students themselves was the University administration informed of the plan and permission for carrying it thru asked of the Rector. Approximately 300 students assembled at the Washington tree in Independence Park and, headed by the Uniformed University Guard carrying the flags of the United States and the Dominican Republic, marched approximately a mile and a half to the Legation grounds. They were received by the Minister and Mrs. Warren and the Legation staff, together with members of the local Coordination Committee, and entrusted to the Minister the message to President Roosevelt, bound in illuminated parchment and bearing more than 600 signatures. The message expresses the enthusiasm raised in Dominican youth by news of the victory in Africa, declaring that students of the oldest university in the Americas greet the President of the United States "full of faith in the final triumph of the noble cause that we defend together" and that "this message of adherence and friendship is the outward expression of the sentiment inspiring Dominican students as a whole, our entire public and governing forces."

Members of the Law faculty of the University also presented a testimonial in support of President Roosevelt, which said, in part: "Today, as yesterday, the United States has heeded the solemn call, and in this hour of universal anguish the blood of its free men has been spilled in the eternally glorious cause of liberty and democracy. That generous action...brings forth a single cry of rejoicing from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego, and to that action is given in response the solidarity of all America, whose traditional devotion to freedom your immortal people have made a vibrant reality."

The demonstration was reported with highly laudatory comment in both news and editorial columns of the Dominican press.

Dr. Virgilio Díez Ordoñez, Rector of the University of Santo Domingo, was a travel-grant visitor to the United States early in 1942. Since his return to his post, he has in numerous lectures and newspaper articles expressed his fervent conviction that the world's best hope is the solidarity for democracy of the American republics.

FROM VENEZUELA



The first centenary of the removal of the remains of Simón Bolívar to Caracas was celebrated in Venezuela December 16-18. During the celebration, art exhibits, addresses, displays of books on Bolívar, and similar events were featured in the capital; and special ceremonies were held thruout the country by the state governments. At nine o'clock on the morning of December 17, at the National Pantheon, the President of Venezuela laid a wreath before the urn holding Bolívar's ashes. The group of high functionaries that took part in this ceremony then proceeded in solemn procession to the church of San Francisco, carrying the Sword of the Liberator and escorted by all the standards of the Army Corps of the Republic and of the military academies of all the Bolivarian republics. This was in special commemoration of the procession that accompanied the remains of the Liberator when they were brought back to Venezuela in 1842. The Archbishop of Caracas, accompanied by the Archbishop of Mérida and the Bishops of Venezuela, officiated at a solemn mass in the Church of San Francisco, after which the Sword was carried to the Salón Elíptico where it remained on exhibition. At seven minutes past one in the afternoon, a minute of silence was observed thruout the republic and then church bells in every church in Venezuela pealed out. On the final day of the celebration the school children and students in higher institutions all over the country took part in commemorative programs and numerous public works were inaugurated. These latter included the Civil Hospital of Maracaibo; the Carúpano Aqueduct; the Port Works of Ciudad Bolívar; the Naval School at Maiquetía; bridges, irrigation systems, highways, and public buildings in many regions of the republic. A great national production exhibition, including specialized shows of industry, agriculture, and livestock, was also held.

(Continued on page 12)

A medal in commemoration of the centenary ceremonies will be struck in gold, silver, and bronze and distributed by the Minister of Interior Relations. Publication has been authorized of the *Documented History of the Events Occurring in the War of Independence* by Francisco Xavier Yanes and of the *Venezuelan Bibliography*. The latter undertaking contemplates the collecting and editing of all books and articles published in Venezuela; all those edited abroad by Venezuelan citizens; and all foreign works dealing with Venezuela.



On October 29 a portrait of the late Dr. Robert Hegner was unveiled at the Institute of Tropical Medicine in Mexico and exercises were held commemorating his scientific achievements. Dr. Hegner, for many years professor of protozoology in the Johns Hopkins University, on several occasions carried out scientific work in Mexico. The portrait was unveiled in the Protozoology Laboratory where he had worked on his last visit. The principal speakers at the commemorative ceremonies were Dr. Miguel Bustamante, director of the Mexican Institute of Tropical Medicine - a travel grantee of the Department of State, and Professor Enrique Biltrán, chief of the Protozoology Laboratory. The former spoke on the importance of international cooperation in the field of science and medical research and stressed the continuing cooperation between scientists of Mexico and of the United States. Professor Biltrán discussed in detail Dr. Hegner's life and achievements, and especially his interest in Mexico and influence on medical research in that country.

Dr. Manuel Toussaint, eminent critic and director of the Institute of Art Research of the National University of Mexico, prophesies "victory through culture" for the armies of the United Nations. Dr. Toussaint, at present touring United States museums on a travel-grant, says that the obvious certainty of victory in the minds of the population as a whole and the total dedication to the war effort are "comforting." He says also, of the young soldiers of the United States, that they are "happy, healthy and courteous" as well as valiant, and that "if enemy leaders realized the

overwhelming military machine being forged here, the war would come abruptly to an end." Dr. Toussaint declares further that the army of writers, the army of intellectuals, "marches alongside this strong young army. The moment calls for the utmost development of our strength....And our arms are even more powerful than the most active explosives: the written word, painting, sculpture... Their effects are more lasting than the element of destruction, because they build for the future. We have no wish to interfere in command of the armed forces nor organization of the State. We pretend to more: to moulding the ideas of new men, the inhabitants of the better world that will come into being through our sacrifices and those of our brothers fallen in the line of duty."

Dr. Toussaint laid special emphasis on the fact that cultural relations are even more important in wartime than in peacetime. "Like the United States and Great Britain," he said, "Mexico refuses to let war conditions bring about the abandonment of culture. Mexico is intensifying cultural development to the limit of its means, knowing beyond any doubt that culture means liberty. Tyrants suppress culture in order to reduce mankind to slavery; we exalt it so that we may give to mankind new worlds in which to move freely."



Dr. Emilo Oribe, Uruguayan poet and educator, returned to Montevideo in late October after a tour of cultural centers in the United States as the guest of the Department of State. Upon his arrival, Dr. Oribe gave an interview to the daily newspaper, *El Plata*. He said, among other things, that he had to confess to having underestimated the cultural attainments of the United States, which he discovered to be profoundly interested in education and deeply religious. "They do not like to be praised but to hear the truth," he said. "At the present moment there is an intense desire to know more about South America, to encourage interchanges. War has changed the rhythm of national life; the whole people are pivoted to war. Democratic life is developed with great intensity...."

NEWS FOR THE BOOKSHELF

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS, 1941 is the title of a series the first annual volume of which has been published by the Columbia University Press, New York. It covers the principal developments during the year in the United States, the 20 republics of Central and South America, and Canada. They are grouped by Editor Arthur P. Whitaker under the headings Politics and Diplomacy; Economics and Finance; Cultural Relations; and Public Health, Social Welfare and Labor. The Appendix contains information on inter-American trade and world trade; United States investments in Canada and the other Americas; area, population, and chief executives; and an inter-American chronology for the year. Several maps are included in the volume. Address: Columbia University Press, New York City.

WILSON'S IDEALS - a compilation of selections from the writings and speeches of Woodrow Wilson. Chapter VII on Foreign Policy contains a section on Pan Americanism. Compiled by Saul K. Padover. Published by the American Council on Public Affairs, Washington, D. C., 1942. 151 p. Price \$2 paper; \$2.50 cloth.

AN ANTHOLOGY OF CONTEMPORARY LATIN AMERICAN POETRY was recently released by Editorial New Directions. The editor of this extremely interesting and valuable collection is Dudley Fitts. Thruout the book the Latin American poetry appears on the left page and its translation into English on the opposite page. Address of publisher: Editorial New Directions, Norfolk, Conn. Price \$3.50.

AFTER THE WAR - a 32-page bulletin on employment, education, health, international security, and economic reconstruction. Suggestions for further reading. Published by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Single copies 10 cents; discount rates on quantity order furnished upon request.

THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE WAY is a statement of principles and policies by Henri Bonnet. Reviews a number of the political pledges in Europe, Asia, and Latin America. Outlines the economic and social problems facing the United Nations. Appendix includes text of several treaties such as the Anglo Russian Treaty. Published by the World Citizens Association, 84 East Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. Single copies 50 cents.

The December 1942 issue of **HISPANIA** contains an interesting article written by a Latin American who gives the Latin American point of view toward the Good Neighbor policy. See pages 387-394.

A CORRECTION - the weekly radio guide, prepared by the Radio Division, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, is NOT available for general distribution. The list is solely for interoffice information. Please do not ask to be put on the mailing list. We apologize for this incorrect announcement in the December 1942 issue of **AMONG US**.

Because of the initiative taken by Immaculata College in the promotion of Inter-American Action, the college was granted the Chairmanship of the National Commission on Inter-American Action of the National Federation of Catholic College Students. The college is responsible for the publication of the **INTER-AMERICAN ACTION NOTE-BOOK**. Address: National Commission on Inter-American Action, Immaculata College, Immaculata, Pa. Price 10 cents.

BASES OF A DURABLE PEACE AND PROBLEMS OF POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION is a mimeographed bibliography compiled by the Peace Section of the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sent upon request.

TOWARD GREATER FREEDOM, problems of War and Peace, just published by the Commission To Study the Organization of Peace, is designed primarily as a unit of work to be used in connection with courses in history, economics, and problems of democracy in the last two years of high school. Address the Commission at 8 West 40th Street, New York City. Price 15 cents.

INTER-AMERICANA MISCELLANEA - a selected bibliography of books, pamphlets, and periodicals in English in the field of economics, politics, and sociology of Latin America. Prepared by Richard F. Behrendt, January 1943. Headings: Latin American and Inter-American Relations in General, South America, Individual Countries or Groups of Countries, Series Publications, and Bibliographies. Single copies 20 cents; 20 percent discount on orders of 10 or more. Address: J. Ortega, Director, School of Inter-American Affairs, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

AQUARELA DO BRASIL (Water-color of Brazil) - "a beautiful flowing melody with typical harmonic and contrapuntal background" arranged for bands by Roger Smith and Russell Goudey. Scores for standard band \$3; symphonic band \$4.50; separate conductor's score \$.50. Part of the Inter-American Band Series published by the Southern Music Publishing Co., Inc., 1619 Broadway, New York City.

OUR SOUTH AMERICAN NEIGHBORS, by Frances Carpenter, is a brief factual book suitable for children. It contains many photographs, illustrations, and maps. American Book Co., 88 Lexington Avenue, New York City, is the publisher. Price \$1.16. The last 12 pages of the book consist of pictographs on products, trade, and transportation. Reprints of these can be ordered from the Pictograph Corporation, 142 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Size 8½ by 11 inches; price 20 cents each with reductions in quantity orders.

UNITING TODAY FOR TOMORROW, The United Nations in War and Peace, by Grayson L. Kirk and Walter R. Sharp, is Headline Book No. 37 of the Foreign Policy Association. It was published in October 1942. Address: Foreign Policy Association, 22 East 38th Street, New York City. Price 25 cents.

INTER-AMERICAN EDUCATION DEMONSTRATION CENTERS reports on this project of the U. S. Office of Education from January to June 1942. The report is written by Helen K. Mackintosh and Juanita M. Melchior. Address: U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

OUR NEIGHBOR REPUBLICS is Bulletin No. 5, 1942, an indexed bibliography of "readable books for young people," prepared by Nora E. Beust and others in the Library Service Division of the U. S. Office of Education in cooperation with the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. It can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 15 cents.

INDUSTRIES, PRODUCTS AND TRANSPORTATION IN OUR NEIGHBOR REPUBLICS is Bulletin No. 6, 1942, of the Library Service Division of the U. S. Office of Education. It is an index and bibliography prepared for elementary and junior high-school use. Write to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 10 cents.

INTER-AMERICAN DECLARATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES is the title of the October-November 1942 Bulletin of the Commission To Study the Organization of Peace. It puts together in one bulletin all inter-American resolutions and descriptions of active agencies for American cooperation with notes and bibliography. Address: Commission To Study the Organization of Peace, 8 West 40th Street, New York City. Price 20 cents for the double issue.

Several new booklets have been published in the Pan American Union series for children at the extremely low price of five cents each. The titles include FRANCISCO PIZARRO, THE INCAS, THE ARAUCANIANS, CABEZA DE VACA'S GREAT JOURNEY, JOSE de SAN MARTIN, THE PANAMA CANAL, THE PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY, THE GUANO ISLANDS OF PERU. These books are of exceptional merit and can be useful tools in the hands of teachers who need authentic classroom material. Address: Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

The Inter-American Institute of the University of Kansas City has inaugurated a BULLETIN which is at present being mailed free upon request. This mimeographed sheet is to serve the purpose of a clearing-house for inter-American relations activities in the Kansas City region. Address: Secretary, Pan American Council, University of Kansas City, Kansas City, Mo.

BULLETIN VI of the Committee on Asiatic Studies in American Education of the American Council on Education reports on new pamphlets of the Committee, news of Asiatic studies in the schools, and also contains a pamphlet bibliography useful to schools. Write to the Committee on Asiatic Studies, American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

PROGRESS IN PROVIDING THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND FOR SPANISH AMERICAN STUDIES, by E. Herman Hespelt, has been reprinted from *Hispania* of October 1942. It contains a list of important contributions to the bibliography of Hispanic American literature by North American scholars since 1912. Address: Hispania, 450 Ahnaip Street, Menasha, Wis.

CONVERSACIÓN, by H. V. Besso and S. Lipp, follows the earlier book of these authors as a more advanced text for conversational Spanish. It has been prepared especially for use by the Army and Navy and uses Latin American material for its text. Address: Hastings House, 67 West 44th Street, New York City. Price \$1.

WIN THE WAR - WIN THE PEACE contains speeches made at four Pacific Coast Institutes. The book has been published for the institutes by the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance for International Friendship. Address: 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Price 25 cents.

COLLAPSE OR BOOM AT THE END OF THE WAR, by Harold G. Moulton and Karl Schlotterbeck, has recently been published as pamphlet No. 47 by the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C. Price 25 cents.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE WORLD ORDER, by Quincy Wright, is a paper from the Third Report of the Commission To Study the Organization of Peace, which is reprinted in pamphlet form. Address the Commission at 8 West 40th Street, New York City. Price 5 cents.

A list of periodicals in Spanish published in Latin American countries has been prepared by a group at Denison University. The purpose of this collection is to stimulate students to subscribe to Latin American magazines. It can be obtained from F. Dewey Amner, Denison University, Granville, Ohio.

MOVIES TO HELP WIN THE WAR is the catalog recently issued by Brandon Films, Inc., 1600 Broadway, New York City. Several pages are given to films about Latin America and films in Spanish.

LATIN AMERICAN TYPICAL AND FOLK SONGS is a volume of recordings compiled and supervised by Irma Labastille and distributed by the Bost Record Co. The Album (ES3) contains four 12-inch records on which are recorded 21 songs from five countries. Address: Bost Record Co., 29 West 57th Street, New York City. Price \$6.61.

KNICKERBOCKER WEEKLY, free Netherlands periodical, reminds us that the only free parts of the Netherlands Kingdom are the Netherlands West Indies. In Paramaribo, Surinam, the women have broken with "the Latin American tradition that a woman's place is in the home" and have organized their own version of the United States WAAC. The publication contains articles in English and Dutch. Single copies 15 cents, annual subscription \$5. (30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.)

JORGE'S JOURNEY— a story of the coffee country of Brazil. An interesting story of Jorge's adventures as a coffee picker. It gives a realistic picture of the coffee industry and related aspects of life in Brazil. Designed for pupils 8-12 years of age. Excellent line illustrations. The author: Alice Curtis Desmond. The publisher: Macmillan Co., New York City, 1942, 158 pages, \$1.75.

YEARBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS, 1941 - published by the International Labour Office, Montreal, Canada. Statistics of labor in 60 countries of the world arranged in trilingual form - French, Spanish, and English. The statistics for Latin America have been greatly expanded in this edition as compared with previous issues. Covers number gainfully employed, hours of work, wages, cost of living, family income, migration, and industrial accidents. 202 pages. Price \$2.

Las Americas Publishing Co. is issuing a series of short books called **LAS AMERICAS SERIES** of Contemporary Latin American Authors. Gaetano Massa is the editor. According to the publisher the aim of this series is "to make writers of Latin America, including Brazil and Haiti, better known thruout the Americas, and especially in the United States." A certain number of each title is distributed without cost to the principal libraries and cultural centers, to writers and publishers. The remainder is on sale to defray the cost of publication. A new title in the *Las Americas Series* appears every two months. Address: Las Americas Publishing Co., 98-09 65th Road, Forest Hills, N. Y. Subscription for one year (6 works) \$3.

EXPLORERS ALL - 112 pages on the achievements of outstanding explorers from the Norsemen to Roy Chapman Andrews. Contains thirty-five illustrations and twenty-two maps. Perhaps best suited for the junior high-school level but so well done that it will appeal also to younger children and adults. Authors: Barbara K. Anthony and Marcillene Barnes. Published by Fideler Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., 1943, \$2.

The U. S. Office of Education has prepared an **ANNOTATED LIST OF PERIODICALS USEFUL IN THE STUDY OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES**. All these periodicals are available in the United States. Address: Federal Security Agency, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE FAR EAST is a discussion of fundamental policies by Stanley K. Hornbeck. Summarizes American Far Eastern Policy to date. Appendix gives text of U. S. notes to Japan. Single copies 50 cents. **PEACE AIMS AND POST WAR PLANNING** is an annotated bibliography by Fawn M. Brodie. Single copies 25 cents. Both publications available from the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass.

A WORLD TO LIVE IN is a handbook of selected articles by thirty men of international eminence touching upon the problems which will become acute after the war. It is edited by Leland D. Case, editor of *The Rotarian*. Address: The Rotarian, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. Copies may be secured for 25 cents each, six for \$1, forty for \$5.

OUR NEIGHBORS TO THE SOUTH is the title of the American Library Association's *Booklist*, Vol. 39, No. 4, Part Two, November 1, 1942. Compiled by Ruth M. Gurin, this annotated bibliography attempts to introduce to the general public a list of adult books to satisfy the lively interest in Latin America. Address: American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Single copies 25 cents.

COOPERATION IN LATIN AMERICA, a lengthy bibliography covering studies of the Cooperative Project, has been prepared by V. J. Tereshenko and a research staff in cooperation with the Latin American Economic Institute. This study, of which the bibliography is Part I of the eighth publication, is being sponsored by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the publications are prepared with the assistance of the Work Projects Administration for the City of New York. Address: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

THE NEGRO IN THE CARIBBEAN, by Eric Williams, assistant professor of social and political science, Howard University (Bronze Booklet, No. 8, 1942, 119 p., 50 cents). The author, a native of Trinidad, spent the summer of 1940 in Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Puerto Rico. From first-hand observation and standard sources he has presented in eight chapters a penetrating description of "the many ills in the Pandora's box of foreign domination." The ninth chapter, in discussing the future, contends that there will be no permanent solution of the Caribbean area which does not have as its "purpose the raising of the standard of living in the area, and so raise the productive capacity of the islands." Published by the Associates in Negro Folk Education, P. O. Box 636, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL BOOK REVIEWS

In response to a request by the editors of AMONG US, publishers have submitted copies of their books about Latin America for review. These reviews by Mildred Small Allen are an attempt to state an unbiased opinion of the value of the books to teachers.

FIESTA IN NOVEMBER is a collection of short masterpieces of Latin American literature edited by two specialists in the field, Angel Flores and Dudley Poore. The book contains eighteen short stories and novelettes translated from Spanish and Portuguese by a number of persons. These stories were chosen by the editors to show characteristic tendencies in modern fiction in many countries of Latin America. Stories come from Argentina, Ecuador, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, Brazil, Uruguay, Panama, Bolivia, and Chile.

Most of the stories tell of life that is turbulent, restless, dangerous, drab, or futile. Language, often crude and blasphemous, and ideas - overwhelmingly elemental and sensuous - give the picture of life that must struggle to maintain itself against the ever-oppressing violent forces of nature.

Anyone familiar with the realism of modern literature would be prepared for the crudities in most of these stories. It is natural that since the countries of Latin America turn to France as their cultural parent their fiction would contain the realism of French literature. It has, however, some of the inevitable roughness and lack of polish common to imitations. French literature has had time to acquire a kind of "drawing room assurance."

The title story *Fiesta in November* by Eduardo Mallea is unique in the book. It is highly sophisticated and treats issues of life with a conscious morality. It is one of the very few "social consciousness" stories of the book, rapid in its pace and stirring in its philosophical articulations. Its uniqueness consists also in the strength of personality it grants to its three women characters.

Probably an important observation in a review of FIESTA IN NOVEMBER for teachers is that this book is not appropriate for use in our schools. Two or three of the stories - namely, *The White Wind* by Dávalos, *The Good Knight Carmelo* by Valdelomar, and *Rain* by Pietri - have, I understand, been chosen for anthologies of literature for secondary education. *The White Wind* is a story of gauchos with their herd getting trapped in a blizzard in an Andean pass between Argentina and Chile; *The Good Knight Carmelo* tells of a

vicious cockfight, a story full of pathos; *Rain* shows the brightness and hope brought by a child to a man and woman suffocating with boredom and almost whipped by the eternal struggle against draught and flood.

This review is entirely inadequate. One should read the excellent introduction to FIESTA IN NOVEMBER by Katherine Anne Porter to get a comprehensive picture of what these stories offer to the English-speaking world recently becoming acquainted with Latin America.

Houghton Mifflin Company is the publisher; the price is \$3.

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Herbert C. Lanks and Paul Pleiss took an automobile trip which blazed a trail for North American motorists in South America. From Venezuela across to Colombia and down the west coast to Patagonia, then up the east coast to Rio these adventurers went wherever the road could take them. Herbert Lanks took some 8000 pictures during this trip and kept a daily record of the journey. From these pictures and notes has come his recently published book entitled BY PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY THROUGH SOUTH AMERICA. The author has been recognized as one of the leading interpreters of Latin America in this country for several years, and with the preparation of this book he has made available authentic descriptions of places and people thruout the continent.

He writes simply and in a manner that is straightforward and matter-of-fact. A child in junior high school could read with interest this saga of Silver, the automobile specially prepared for a journey of 13,250 miles, and its crew of two. It is an introduction to the things to see and the things to learn along the roads and highways of South America. The two men were adventurers thruout the journey, camping along the roadways, taking detours of questionable safety in order to reach tremendously interesting regions, and daring passes thru mountains and across muddy swamps.

It is natural that a book of this type should be limited in the amount of information it can give. Mr. Lanks gives an eye-witness story and tells what he thought and felt as he rapidly passed the South American scenes. Much of what he does not say, his magnificent photographs show.

The absorbing problems of keeping the car rolling, of negotiating border crossings, of finding and preparing food and drink, and of choosing places to spend the nights inevitably fill many pages of the text, but those are, after all, important in a journey over highways. Surmounting those problems was the means of knowing the country thru which the two men passed.

D. Appleton-Century Company is the publisher. The book contains over 200 pages and eighty photographs. It is nicely indexed. Price \$5.